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*URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL  
OF BEACONSFIELD*



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# **ANNUAL REPORT**

*of the*

**MEDICAL OFFICER  
OF HEALTH**

*and*

**PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR**

**for the year 1970**



URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEACONSFIELD

A N N U A L   R E P O R T  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
AND  
PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
FOR THE YEAR 1970.



## URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEACONSFIELD

Chairman of the Council	Mr. J.L. Kirkconel
Vice-Chairman of the Council	Mr. N.K.S. Bramer

### PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman:	Mr. T.D. Easton
Vice-Chairman:	Mrs. B.M. Yorke Hill
Councillors:	Mr. J.L. Kirkconel (ex-officio)
	Mr. R.M. Scarles (ex-officio)
	Mr. A.M. Dyer
	Mr. I. St. L. Kynoch
	Mr. J.E. Marriott
	Mrs. J.V. Shapland

### PUBLIC HEALTH STAFF

Medical Officer of Health: B.H. Burne, M.R.C.S.(Eng.),  
L.R.C.P.(Lond.), D.P.H.  
The Medical Officer of Health is also Medical Officer of Health  
for Amersham Rural District Council, Chesham Urban District  
Council, Deputy Divisional Schools Medical Officer and  
Departmental Medical Officer.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health: Winifred J. Risk, M.B., Ch.B.

Public Health Inspector: Mr. P.J. Bunce, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.  
(Certified Meat and Food Inspector)

### Clerical Staff

Shorthand/Typist: Miss M. Atkinson



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URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF BEACONSFIELD

Tel: Beaconsfield 5602

Public Health Department,  
Council Hall,  
Penn Road,  
Beaconsfield,  
Bucks .

August, 1971

To the Chairman and Councillors of  
Beaconsfield Urban District Council.

Dear Ladies and Gentlemen,

O Mystery of Man! from what depth  
Proceed thy honours! I am lost, but see  
In simple childhood something of the base  
On which thy greatness stands.

(Wm. Wordsworth - The Prelude)

To quote Alan G. Hill from an article to mark the bicentenary of the poet's birth in 1770, Wordsworth "understood more than anyone before him the forces in modern life that make for disharmony in the individual and alienate him from his natural surroundings" and one might say also from his biological fellows. In his own way he created the philosophical and poetic ideas later acceptable as "psychology" but whether despite his support of the French revolutionaries he would have found "sociology" acceptable I doubt, as he had an almost religious view of nature and the natural order of man's estate.

It perhaps seems natural to the man in the street that the Medical Officer of Health should have responsibilities in the fields of community mental health and community services for children. In many respects (including the clinical) a clear understanding of the child is a prerequisite to the understanding of the adult. This is particularly true of the elderly adult and the handicapped in difficulties, but to the trained observer it is so of any age group. "The child is father to the man", is true in several fields and is no more true than in medicine. However, some authorities have recently appeared to doubt this.



It cannot really be said (with the Sheldon Committee) that clinical responsibilities begin and end with any one medical authority for children. The General Practitioners, Hospital Paediatricians, School Doctors, Health Visitors and School Nurses each have their shared responsibilities, and even in medical matters the last word still rests with the parents. As the preventive representatives of the health professions we are perhaps more cognisant than others, such as social workers, of the biological, self-correcting forces which assist us in our work. It seems to me naive to accept as the Seeborn Committee and the major political parties seem to have done by precipitate legislation, that human social pathology is based on anything more than human 'disease' to use the word in its broadest sense. Psychology and sociology go some way by providing a framework of explanation as philosophies seeking to solve many current problems, but to me they seem eventually to polarise towards (a) medical or (b) political or ethical solutions. For instance it surprises me that so many politicians find that rehousing is "the solution" to so many problems. I must admit, however, that some now see a rational end to this need. Healthwise, a request for rehousing is often only the beginning of recognition of health problems that have long existed previously well known to the doctor but unrecognised by the patient. Moving house seems to give leverage to their solution - "a fresh start", "a new leaf", etc. Similarly, referral to a psychiatrist is often the first open admission by the patient that a social or emotional problem exists and is ipso facto a major step towards its solution. Psychiatric referrals, however, still have a stigma to them and this is perhaps one reason why a separate source of social work advice has become necessary.

In the majority of local authorities the Educational Welfare Officers doing social work are not to become part of the greater Social Services Departments. This means to say that medical officers who are also school doctors will be able to continue the close liaison which already exists between the School Health Service and Educational Welfare Service, so long as both officers continue to work for the same authority. Indeed, it remains to be seen how much, if any, social work can be effectively done from any other bases than from a local authority office. Green Papers I and II seem to have been abandoned partly because they provided the National Health Service without any really strong local community links. Regional Hospital Boards only recently seem to have become aware of their responsibilities in this direction. Fresh proposals are awaited. At least as far as local authority social work is concerned it will be possible to maintain democratic controls, and evaluate the work carried out. Local Councillors themselves often act as informal voluntary social workers but they would probably agree that over-intellectualisation or over-emotionalisation of everyday problems

can only confuse the sense of political direction if it is allowed to go too far. It is to be hoped that the new Social Services Departments are to be built only on the kind of social action we have been used to in traditional Public Health Departments and not on too much lofty and unproved theory. People have been doing their own social work a long time.

In my view it beholds the doctor to employ the techniques of sociology as much or more than he already employs those of psychology, that is part but only part of his general expertise in dealing with patients and clients. Indeed, the Todd Report on medical education has underlined this as being of great importance to the future of medicine. No other professionally qualified practitioner will be able to influence the individual or his community towards better health for a very long time to come and the doctor-child relationship will remain paramount. The Public Health doctor or future community physician will not continue to fully understand his job unless he continues to have direct access to children. If he cuts himself off from a growing-up generation he will entirely fail to understand their social medical problems because he has only heard of them second-hand.

Yours sincerely,

B.H. Burne

Medical Officer of Health

SECTION 1

GENERAL AND VITAL STATISTICS

1. General

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Population (Estimated mid-year) .....	11,940
Area (Acres of district) .....	5,314
No. of habitable houses (per rate book) as at .....	1.1.71 - 3570
Rateable Value of area at 1st April, 1970 .....	£807.923
Product of Penny Rate (1969/70) .....	£3.325

On the following two pages are Vital Statistics for this area and England and Wales.

The corrected birth and death rates are those which are obtained when the crude local rates are adjusted to make allowance for the way in which the sex and age distribution of the local population differ from that of England and Wales. The corrected rates are comparable with the crude rates for England and Wales and the corresponding corrected rates for any other area.

The population for the combined districts for which I am Medical Officer of Health is 97,880.

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VITAL STATISTICS 1970

		LOCAL AUTHORITY AREA			ENGLAND AND WALES
		Males	Females	Total	
Estimated mid-year home population.		—	—	11,880	48,987,700
<u>Live Births</u>	Total	56	65	121	784,482
	Legitimate	52	62	114	719,738
	Illegitimate	4	3	7	64,744
<u>Stillbirths</u>	Total	1	—	1	10,341
	Legitimate	1	—	1	9,297
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	1,044
<u>Total live and still-births.</u>	Total	57	65	122	794,823
	Legitimate	53	62	115	729,035
	Illegitimate	4	3	7	65,788
<u>Deaths of Infants under one year of age</u>	Total	1	—	1	14,269
	Legitimate	1	—	1	12,592
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	1,677
<u>under four weeks of age.</u>	Total	1	—	1	9,663
	Legitimate	1	—	1	8,548
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	1,115
<u>under one week of age.</u>	Total	1	—	1	8,328
	Legitimate	1	—	1	7,348
	Illegitimate	—	—	—	985
<u>Deaths - all ages</u>		45	53	98	575,208

# VITAL STATISTICS 1970

	Local Author- ity Area	England and Wales
<u>Live Birth Rates, etc.</u>		
Livebirths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	10.2	16.00
Area comparability factor	.99	1.00
Local adjusted rate	10.1	16.00
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.63	1.00
Illegitimate live births as percentage of all live births.	6	8
<u>Stillbirth Rate</u>		
Stillbirths per 1,000 total live and still births	8	13
<u>Infant Mortality Rates</u>		
Deaths under one year per 1,000 live births	8	18
Deaths of legitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 legitimate live births	9	17
Deaths of illegitimate infants under 1 year per 1,000 illegitimate live births	--	26
<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u>		
Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 live births	8	12
<u>Early neonatal mortality rate</u>		
Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births	8	11
<u>Perinatal mortality rate</u>		
Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births	16	23
<u>Deaths Rates, etc. - all ages</u>		
Deaths per 1,000 home population (crude rate)	8.2	11.7
Area comparability factor	1.09	1.00
Local adjusted rate	8.9	11.7
Ratio of local adjusted rate to national rate	.76	1.00

## Causes of Death

As will be seen from the following table, the two principal causes of death were diseases of the heart and circulation, which caused 55.5% of the deaths and cancer which caused 25.25%.

<u>Diseases</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Infective or Parasitic Diseases	1	-	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	-	1	1
Malignant Neoplasm, Intestine	3	4	7
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus	1	1	2
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	-	4	4
Leukaemia	1	1	2
Other Malignant Neoplasms	6	3	9
Benign and Unspecified Neoplasms	1	-	1
Diabetes Mellitus	-	1	1
Diseases of Blood, etc.	1	-	1
Multiple Sclerosis	1	1	2
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	-	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	-	3	3
Ischaemic Heart Disease	13	11	24
Other Forms of Heart Disease	3	6	9
Cerebrovascular Disease	7	4	11
Other Diseases of Circulatory System	-	4	4
Influenza	-	1	1
Pneumonia	1	3	4
Bronchitis and Emphysema	-	1	1
Other Diseases of the Respiratory System	1	-	-
Peptic Ulcer	1	-	-
Other Diseases of Digestive System	1	1	2
Congenital Anomolies	1	-	1
Symptoms and Ill Defined Conditions	-	1	1
Motor Vehicle Accidents	2	-	2
All Other Accidents	1	1	2
	46	53	99



SECTION II  
HEALTH SERVICES IN THE AREA

1. Hospital Services

Beaconsfield is just within the area of the Windsor Group Hospital Management Committee of the North-West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board.

Hospitals Available for the District in the Windsor Group  
Management Committee Area

Tuberculosis

Berks and Bucks Joint Sanatorium,  
Peppard Common.

General

King Edward VII Hospital, Windsor.  
Maidenhead Hospital. Canadian Red  
Cross Memorial Hospital, Taplow,  
Bucks. Wexham Park Hospital,  
Wexham, Nr. Slough. Iver, Denham  
and Langley Cottage Hospital, Iver.

Infectious Diseases

Maidenhead Isolation Hospital.

Maternity

Canadian Red Cross Memorial Hospital.  
Upton Hospital, Slough. H.R.H.  
Princes Christian Maternity Hospital,  
Windsor.

Hospitals for the  
Sub-normal

Church Hill House, Easthampstead,  
Bracknell, Berks. Clarefield Court,  
Nr. Maidenhead and Binfield Park,  
Binfield, Berks..

Mental Hospital

St. Bernards Hospital, Southall,  
Middx.

Psychiatric Out-patient  
sessions.

Wexham Park Hospital, King Edward VII  
Hospital and Maidenhead Hospital.

The boundaries of the district flank those of the adjoining Oxford Hospital Region and many patients are referred to hospitals in that area.

2. Education Act, 1944  
School Health Services

The School Health Services are administered from  
32 Octagon Parade, High Wycombe.

3. Laboratory Service

Bacteriological laboratory facilities are provided by the  
Public Health Laboratories at Oxford and Luton.

Samples of water and sewage effluent for chemical analysis  
are sent to the Public Analyst, Southwark Borough Council.

4. Mass Radiography Service

The Mobile Mass Radiography Unit visits the district on the  
2nd and 4th Thursdays of each month. This service has been well  
used by the local doctors and the community as a whole.

5. Nursing in the Home and Midwifery Service

The following Nurse/Midwives practised in the Town during  
the year as follows:

Miss G.I. Snell, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Miss M. Towers, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.

Mrs. M. Whitsun, S.R.N., S.C.M.

Their address is: Nurses' Home, Candlemas Mead, Beaconsfield.  
Telephone: Beaconsfield 3594

Mrs. Lloyd, S.R.N., S.C.M.

75 Wattleton Road, Beaconsfield. Telephone: Beaconsfield 5436

In addition, Mr. Fitzgerald, (Male Nurse), S.R.N.

73 Wattleton Road, Beaconsfield. Telephone: Beaconsfield 2677

Miss M.R. Taylor, S.R.N., S.C.M., Q.N.  
(Area Relief District Nurse/Midwife)

Address: 3 The Ferns, London End, Beaconsfield.

Telephone: Beaconsfield 3480



## 6. Health Visitors

The following Health Visitors are based in the Council Offices at Beaconsfield and cover Beaconsfield Old Town, New Town, Holtspur and the surrounding district.

Miss O. Pearsons, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
working with Dr. Green.

Miss H. Oldring, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
working with Dr. M.M. Watkins, Dr. E.D. Watkins, Dr. Carey

Mrs. M. Robus, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
working with Dr. Church.

Miss M.M. Whitford, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
working with Dr. Horn and Dr. Gau.

Miss O. Madden, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V.  
working with Dr. Solomon and Dr. Smith.

All Health Visitors covering Beaconsfield and the surrounding districts either work with or are attached to the practices of the Local General Practitioners.

## 7. Child Health Centres

	<u>Location</u>	<u>Session</u>	<u>M.O. Attends</u>
(a) New Beaconsfield	Youth Centre, Maxwell Road.	2nd & 4th Friday each month. 2 - 4 p.m.	Both sessions
(b) Holtspur	Congregational Church Hall, Crabtree Close.	1st and 3rd Tuesday each month. 2 - 4 p.m.	3rd Tues. each month.
(c) Well Baby Clinic	The Surgery, 51 Wycombe End,	1st, 3rd & 5th Thursday each month. 2 - 4 p.m.	Dr. E. Watkins attends all sessions.
(d) Well Baby Clinic	The Surgery, 4 Penington Rd.,	2nd & 4th Thursday each month. 2 - 3 p.m.	Dr. Green attends both sessions.

## 8. Ambulance Service

This service is provided by the County Council. The Beaconsfield area is covered by the High Wycombe Station, West End Street, High Wycombe. (Telephone Number: High Wycombe 21871)

SECTION III  
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948/51

Section 47

Under this section when persons, (a) suffering from grave chronic disease or, being aged, infirm or physically incapacitated, are living in insanitary conditions, and (b) are unable to devote to themselves, and are not receiving from other persons, proper care and attention, the Local Authority may apply to a court of summary jurisdiction for an Order to remove the person to a suitable place. It has not been necessary to take action under this section during the year.

Section 50

Under this section the District Council has the duty to arrange for the burial of any person who has died in their area, if no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body are being made. No cases occurred.

SECTION IV

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

130 cases of diseases which are notifiable occurred during the year. They were made up as follows and can be compared with the previous four years.

DISEASES	<u>NUMBER OF CASES</u>				
	1970	1969	1968	1967	1966
Measles	120	14	44	154	148
Scarlet Fever	5	1	0	0	1
Whooping Cough	2	0	10	4	3
Tuberculosis	3	0	2	0	4
Food Poisoning	0	1	1	1	0
Dysentery	0	0	0	0	1
Infective Jaundice	0	0	2	*	*

\* Not previously notifiable.

Due to side effects of some measles vaccine much was withdrawn from use. Consequently shortages occurred. The figures above reflect this shortage by showing a marked increase in the number of measles cases notified.

The latest vaccine is now entirely satisfactory and supplies are freely available.

## SECTION V

### SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE AREA

Should accepting change in Local Government boundaries necessarily be a precursor to accepting change in the structure of the duties performed by Officers of Authorities?

Environmental Sanitation as defined by the World Health Organisation is concerned with the whole of the environment, what we eat and drink, the air we breathe and the places in which we live, work and take our recreation. The Public Health Inspector's Association believe that the vast majority of the functions concerned with the maintenance and improvement of the sanitary circumstances of the environment should be executed at district level. Direct, easy and intimate contact between the public and the officers involved being fundamental to advancement. Improvement of the sanitary environment has always required a large measure of co-operation from the general public, because without their acceptance of the ultimate objective, failure is inevitable. To remove some facets of the Health Inspector's functions and place them with a more remote authority as proposed in the White Paper must surely be retrogressive. It divides the work between two authorities which often confuses the bureaucrats and invariably infuriates the public. Additionally, such action is usually uneconomic in terms of both manpower and cost.

Another important factor would be the diminution of the grass roots inspectors responsibilities. The diverse nature of present day environmental hygiene has undoubtedly had an advantageous effect on the quality of candidate attracted to the profession. To either remove some of these responsibilities or encourage specialisation (something that seems inevitable in large authorities) too early in an inspector's career will eventually be detrimental to the community as a whole.

A working knowledge of every aspect of environmental hygiene is essential. It will keep to a minimum the number of cases where the cure of one problem becomes the cause of another.



## General Administration

Day-to-day inspections of houses, shops and factories have been carried out through the year. The following is a summary of the visits paid during the year ended 31st December, 1970.

## General Sanitation

Water Supply .....	7
Drainage .....	30
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	62
Outworkers .....	2
Factories and Workshops .....	9
Licenced Premises .....	11
Refuse Collection and Disposal .....	21
Rats and Mice .....	127
Atmospheric Pollution .....	64
Schools .....	14
Public Conveniences .....	13
Visits to filthy and verminous premises .....	--
Swimming Pools .....	10
Miscellaneous .....	46

## Housing

Public Health Act: No. of houses inspected .....	9
Public Health Act: No. of visits paid .....	18
Housing Act: No. of houses inspected .....	6
Housing Act: No. of visits paid .....	12
Overcrowding: No. of houses inspected .....	--
Overcrowding: No. of visits paid .....	--
Improvement Grant Inspections .....	93
Improvement Area Inspections .....	--
Qualification Certificate Inspections .....	26
Miscellaneous .....	4

## Infectious Diseases

Visits following notification of Infectious Diseases .....	4
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## Noise Nuisance

Visits following notifications of nuisance .....	85
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## Offices, Shops and Railway Premises

Visits .....	79
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## Visits to Food Premises

Butchers .....	10
Canteens .....	1
Fishmongers and Poulterers .....	2
Grocers .....	15
Greengrocers and Fruiterers .....	7
Dairies and Milk Distributors .....	3
Food Preparing Premises .....	11
Restaurants .....	11
Bakehouses .....	3

## Service of Notices

No. of Informal Notices (all types) served during 1970 .....	19
No. of Informal Notices complied with .....	17
No. of Statutory Notices served during 1970 .....	2
No. of Statutory Notices complied with .....	1

### 1. Water Supply

There is a piped water supply to the whole of the Urban District. The supply is provided by the Rickmansworth and Uxbridge Valley Water Company and the Bucks Water Board. The former serves the Old and New Towns and the latter Holtspur and District.

The water contains a high degree of temporary hardness and therefore no problems from plumbo-solvency occur. An adequate supply has been maintained throughout the district during the year. The water samples sent for Bacteriological and Chemical Examination proved to be satisfactory.

### 2. Drainage and Sewerage

The foul sewerage system in the district has operated satisfactorily throughout the year.

The few cesspools remaining (mainly in outlying areas) have been emptied free of charge within a short time of receipt of notification.

### 3. Collection and Disposal of Refuse

A weekly collection of refuse has been maintained to all premises throughout the district. In addition special collections of bulky household waste have been made, free of charge, where a request has been received.

Regular extra weekly collections are made at premises where putrescible refuse accumulates quickly i.e. cafes, restaurants, fishmongers and butchers. There is a small annual charge for this service.

All refuse is taken to a private tip just outside the Beaconsfield Urban District and is being used as back-filling to a sand and gravel pit.

Metal is collected and sold to a local scrap metal merchant.

12 informal notices were served asking for renewal of defective dustbins.

### 4. Housing

The number of properties, shown below, controlled by the Council at the end of December, 1970 was 884 as compared with 874 at December, 1969.

<u>Housing Accommodation:</u>	<u>December, 1970</u>	<u>December, 1969</u>
Pre-war Council Houses and Flats	242	242
Post-war Council Houses and Flats	642	632
	<u>884</u>	<u>874</u>

Since the war, the Council have made every effort to provide units of varied accommodation for all needs, as follows:

4 Bedroom (Parlour) Type Houses	4
4 Bedroom (Maisonettes) Type Houses	2
3 Bedroom (Parlour) Type Houses	20
3 Bedroom (Non-Parlour) Type Houses	218
3 Bedroom (Maisonettes) Type Houses	40
2 Bedroom (Non-Parlour) Type Houses	130
Bungalows	15
Flats	173
Old Peoples Flatlets	40



<u>Year</u>	<u>Private Development</u> <u>No. of Housing Units</u>	<u>Council Development</u> <u>No. of Housing Units</u>	<u>Total</u>
1961	105	8	113
1962	117	31	148
1963	54	2	56
1964	73	30	103
1965	94	0	94
1966	61	40	101
1967	29	42	71
1968	35	12	47
1969	16	10	26
1970	9	10	19
Total Houses Built in Last 10 years.	<u>593</u>	<u>185</u>	<u>778</u>

#### 5. Standard House Improvement Grants

9 applications were received and improvements on 9 houses completed. The total grant made was £1991.00. The higher grant limit was given in 3 cases in order to permit the erection of an extension on the respective houses. In this way the houses were maintained as 2 bedroomed units.

The facilities provided were:

Baths .....	8
Wash-hand Basins .....	9
Water Closets .....	9
Hot and Cold Water to Bath .....	8
Hot and Cold Water to Wash-hand Basin .....	9
Hot and Cold Water to Sink .....	9
Larders .....	6
Sinks .....	2

#### Improvement Grants (Made at the Discretion of the Local Authority)

12 applications for improvement grant were received. 13 houses were completed. The total grant paid was £3380.00. This sum includes interim payments on a further 2 houses.

Restrictions on the maximum grant were maintained at £600.00 throughout the year. The council have, however, decided to waive the restriction for 1971/72. There is no doubt that the increase in grant maximum laid down in the Housing Act, 1969 has greatly accelerated the improvement of older houses in the area and it would appear from applications already received in 1971 that the trend is continuing.

## 6. Housing Act, 1957

The following is a summary of day-to-day complaints of housing defects dealt with during the course of the year by informal action:

Repairs to gutters .....	3
Repairs to roofs (dampness abated) .....	6
Repairs to drains (including cesspools) .....	2
Repairs to water closets .....	1
Repairs to plaster .....	3
Repairs to wall (dampness abated) .....	3
Repairs to floors .....	1
Renewal of Electrical Installation .....	2

## 7. Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960

At the end of the year the number of current site licences under this Act was 3. These covered a total of 15 occupied caravans.

Odds Farm Caravan Site  
Green Common Lane Site

Further negotiations have been carried out throughout the year, but, due to much procrastination on the part of both the owner and her Solicitors little or no progress has been made. It is, however, understood that a further application will be received early in 1971.

### M.40 Motorway Extension (Beaconsfield Bypass)

This site, set up, organised and controlled by the Motorway Contractors has been maintained in reasonable condition. During the peak period there were over 20 vans on the site but towards the latter part of the year the numbers were gradually being reduced.

## 8. Asphalt Plant, M.40

A plant for producing asphalt was constructed at the Western end of the Beaconsfield Bypass (M.40). Due to the close proximity of this plant to some dwelling houses there were many complaints concerning nuisance from noise, smell, dust, smoke and resonation.

Many meetings were held involving representatives from the Ministry of Transport, Bucks County Council, the Contractors, the local residents and Beaconsfield Urban District Council in an effort to find some way of alleviating the problems but although some reduction in nuisance was achieved the result was never completely satisfactory.



## 9. Rodent Control

Below is a summary of the number of rodent infestations dealt with during the year:

Number of Premises Inspected for Rats and Mice (after notification of infestation)	= 223
Number of Premises Inspected for Rats and Mice (whilst attending to other matters)	= 51
Number of Infestations Cleared	= 65

## 10. Squirrels

There is no doubt that squirrels are becoming an increasing nuisance to householders in the area. Several complaints concerning damage to roof timbers have been received. In one case the structural damage was so severe that emergency works to the roof of the building had to be carried out.

## 11. Wasps

A total of 65 visits were made in the course of destroying wasps nests. A standard charge of £1.00 per nest destroyed is made for this service.

SECTION VI  
INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

1. Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959

The Bucks County Council, as the Food and Drugs Authority, sample milk produced in the district. These samples are sent for Bacteriological Examination, primarily for Tubercle Bacilli. The examination also, however, reveals the presence of Brucella organisms. When such organisms are isolated, the District Medical Officer of Health is informed. No such reports were received.

2. Food Hygiene Regulations, 1955

Routine inspections of the premises subject to the above Regulations have been carried out, and where necessary, the owners have been asked to make alterations or additions.

3. Food Inspection

The following foodstuffs were voluntarily surrendered as unfit for human consumption during the year:

<u>Description</u>	<u>CWTS.</u>	<u>LBS.</u>
Meat at Retail Shops .....	4	3
Cooked Meat and Meat Products .....		10
Canned Meats .....		15
Fish .....		60
Vegetables and Fruit .....	1	37
Other Foods .....	4	24
	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 37

10 complaints regarding food and drink were received during the year.

The nature of the complaints included a moth carcass in a tin of peas, a metal clip in a sausage and a small bolt in a loaf of bread. All the complaints were thoroughly investigated and warning letters sent where considered necessary.

I would like to take the opportunity of thanking the staff of the Weights and Measures Department of the Bucks County Council for the assistance they have given to me during the year.

4. Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Section 16

There are now 40 shops selling ice-cream within the district.

SECTION VII

1. Pet Animals Act, 1951

There are no pet animal shops within the district.

2. Game Act, 1831

Number of Game Licences issued: 7

3. Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936

Number of Licences renewed: 12

4. Rag, Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951

Number of Premises Registered: Nil

5. Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963

79 inspections were carried out during the year and 7 minor contraventions were found.

No accidents were reported.

B.H. Burne,  
Medical Officer of Health

P.J. Bunce,  
Public Health Inspector

THE OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963  
Registrations and General Inspections

Class of Premises.	No. of premises registered during the year.	Total No. of registered premises at end of year.	No. of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Offices. Retail Shops. Wholesale Shops, Warehouses. Catering establishments open to the public, canteens. Fuel storage depots.	7 8 0 1 0	57 115 1 24 4	20 33 0 5 1

Analysis of Persons Employed in  
Registered Premises by Workplace

Class of Workplace (1)	Number of Persons Employed (2)
Offices. Retail Shops. Wholesale departments, warehouses. Catering establishments open to the public. Canteens. Fuel storage depots.	389 619 1 140 12 6
Total	1167
Total Males	474
Total Females	693



FACTORIES ACTS, 1937 and 1961

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

		NUMBER OF		
		INSPECTIONS	WRITTEN NOTICES	OCCUPIERS PROSECUTED
PREMISES (1)	No. on Register (2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	3	2	NIL	NIL
(ii) Factories not included in (i) which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	39	17	2	NIL
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-worker's premises).	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	42	19	2	NIL

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

(Section 110 and 111)

NATURE OF WORK  (1)	SECTION 110			SECTION 111		
	No. of outworkers in August list required by Section 110 (1) (c) (2)	No. of cases of default in send- ing lists to the Council. (3)	No. of prosec- utions for failure to supply lists. (4)	No. of instances of work in un- wholesome premises. (5)	Notices Served. (6)	Prosec- utions. (7)
Wearing apparel, making etc., cleaning and washing.	1	-	-	-	-	-
Lace and lace curtains and nets.	2	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	3	-	-	-	-	-



